have got the Union restored as the programtatives. Both always the Union restored as they originally planned it should be. They have got it restored, not with streey, but without it; not with secession flagrant or lateat, but without it; not with ecompromise, but without it; not with compromise, but without it; not with compromise, but without it; not with the compromise, but with loyal states or representatives, but with loyal states and representatives; not with rebel debts, but with disloyal States or representatives, but with loyal States and representatives; not with rebel debts, but without them; not with exemption from our own debts for suppr sing the rebellion, but with equal liabilities upon the rebels and the loyal men; not with freedmen and refugees abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with the freedmen employed in productive, self-austaning industry, with refugees under the protection of law and order. The man of nerve sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the stuntion. He does not forget that in this troublesome world of ours the most to be secured by anybody is to have things come out right. Nobody can ever expect to have them brought out altogether in his own way, the nervous men, on the other hand, hesitate, delay, debate and agonize—not be cause it has not come out right, but because they have not individually and their rown way in bringing it to that happy termination. I have said that I apprehend no serious d flimity or can be any success of procers for the restoration of minon and tarning right in the fraction of the tree never was and never can be any success of procers for the restoration of minon and tarning right process for the restoration of minon and tarning right process for the restoration of minon and tarning right process for the restoration of minon and tarning right in the family circle which, in a fit of capraic and passion, they rebelliously variated. All the rebell existes but Texas have done just that there, and Texas is doing the same thing just hav level up 13 is conclusioned with the choops, in our transition of the proposed state of a rought fill pilops in the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of the Londy circle which, in a fit of capter of London and the picture of the Londy circle was fast and the capter of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the picture of the part of the London and the London and the picture of the London and the Lon

CONTINUED FROM PRIST PAGE.

The continue of th phases) Not even enough of the striveled skin or disjointed limbs remain to sharpes the capidity of the race that were once called slaveholders, or of that other race which was known to the country as "doughfaces." No State, therefore, will ever here-after he hindered or delayed in caming back months the Union upon the ground of slavery. You may think that the irredstible tendency to union which I have described may have somethang alarming in it. This would be a grave error. I think no such thing, the people in any Territory want to be a State became it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have the municipal powers and faculties which belong to a State within the American Daion, and to provide by its own laws for the maintenance and security of life, liberty and property. A Territory wants to be a State and a member of the Pederal Union because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have its protection against foreign ensemies, and to possess the privileges and immunities guaranteed to a State by the national constitution. I therefore would not consent to hold a State in a territorial condition or to deny it the advantage of fellowship in the Union a day longer than I should be compelled. Nor do I see anything calculated to exolte sharm, anything transcending the political ability of our statesmen, in the present situation of the freedmen. In the bymning, practically, every State in the Union and stavery. We abelished it is executed the first in rebettlen against the givernment of the Union. When it took that attitude we abolished it out and out, through and through, complictly and effectually forever. This is what the American people have had the segarity and the course to do in a period of ninety years. These American people are a great deal better and a great deal west row, than they were ninety years aso. Those of the generation that is now crowfing us will be a great deal better and a great deal better an

The Chairm a last developed period below. Postmaster and instruction of the United States, who was Ma Colars of the English of the Colars of the Present of the P

Sates?

A.V. is —Ves.

Mr. Rayrovs—Will yen be good enough to name it. Congress declared ever and over again that the object, and the only object, of this war was to modulan the instearily of the Union, and to preserve the supremacy of the constitution. Why, during the first year of the war, that great and petractic states are resolution declaring that, and nothing but that, to be the object of the war, and at just assort the same time that other great and equally patrolistates are solution of carring the same thing, in nearly the rame words, and both passed unanimously. Congress has never from that day to this declared any other purpose. The executive of partnerst, the legislative department, every department of the government, from the day to this declared any other purpose. The executive of partnerst, the legislative department, every department of the government, from the day long the war to the cod, when they spoke at all of its object, declared that elegent to be the preservation of the integrity of the Union and the manitenance of the authority of the constitution. The Fresident in all his preclamations, from the first to the last, made that declarations, from the first to the last, made that declaration, and Congress never disapproved it; but, on the contrary, reticated and reaffirmed it. Whise individuals in Congress may have had other purposes in view, Congress itself, by its authority, ecclared it is be the purpose stief, by its authority, ecclared it is be the purpose titlef, by its authority, ecclared it is be the purpose when a state of the war contrary, it is to be the purpose; itself, by its authority, because it is to be the purpose of the war, and do hared, furthermore, that when that purpose was a large party in the country who deapproved of the measures of the government, and who resisted and hampered the war country it is presented to the protection of the war should be preserved by force; and the reason they gave was, that even if the war should be preserved by force; and the reason they g

enough to furnish a loyal President—a State which, during the continuance of the war, adopted a free constitution and abolished slavery; a State that reorganized itself on republican principles, abjuring the rebellion and driving out the rebels from its borders; a State which has eent loyal men to Washington—the President does think that the representatives of such a State should—a dimitted, and that there is no reason on the face of the earth for refusing them admission—for thus turning our backs upon loyal men, and confounding the—and with disorders and the such as the property of the backs upon loyal men, and confounding the—and with disorders and the such as the backs upon loyal men, and confounding the—and with disorders and the such as the backs upon loyal men, and confounding the—and with disorders and the such as the backs upon loyal men, and confounding the—and with disorders and the such as autrendered its power to admit members without the consent of one of its own committee, or without overriding it; and because, moreover, the President of the United States, in discharge of what he believed to be his solemn obligations to his conscience and his coath, veloced a hill which they had sont for als approval, and, to show their reseminant of that act, the House still further resolved that no member from Tennessee or any other Southern State should, be admitted to either House unit both houses had consented thereto. That action was taken in a moment of wasentment. You all know how sowerful for the morantal resentments are, and how, under the influence of presion and excitement, where no time is taken for discussion, by moving the previous question, and refusing to hear one single word from any man who disapproved of two and who was previous question, and refusing the hear one single word from any man who disapproved of the action on this great subject, Congress, as well as the country, wi Congress some of the Information which it was created to give, but sending down to that Congress, from this to time, changes in our fondamental law, and demanding that they shall be adopted on the spot. I deap it is a new position of our history, and it does not seem to me in accordance with the principles of our republican government. It reminds no too much of the revelationary committee appointed to take charge of lotisative of a right that the same unbedy ambition should ever seize any of the leaders in our legislative body, or campt them to emulate such had examples. I do not know, Lowever, nor do you know, into what extremities parisho may lead desperate and during mer; and from the bottom of my heart I thank the President of the parish may lead desperate and during mer; and from the bottom of my heart I thank the President of the United Sala is for realling the attention of Congress and the nation to the great fundamental principles which underfle our institutions, and upon which our gest exament, if it is not be permanent, must always rest. (Apples se.) The President, in his annual messag, and in its vote message, has had down principles withing the maintenance of which this government cannot exist and continue to be republicant. Ether we must adhere to those principles, or we must cesse to be in fact, whatevery or may be in form, a republicant government. We may, if we accordant the firm of election under the comst in the stream of the time of the const in the continue of the const in the const and the continue of a kingty crown wall six upon his head, and be writt wind more than kingty power, unless the principles hald down by the Freedent conin the content of the content of the collect simply a President; b. 1 you will dist this the collect simply a President; b. 1 you will dist the literature of a kingly cover will six upon his badd, and he will wished more than kingly power, unless the principles hald down by the President continue to form the basis of our government. Bepublican government may are rarely, if ever, overthroun by open and heatile force; they are undermined their principles are disregarded, and other principles are the content of the con

of the President to give the hegres that protection for which the national hoost stands pledged and to which the national hoost stands the color of the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The readilities of the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The President for sections we referred to the Committee on The President for sections we refe

ted who yet indulged and fostered a spirit of treason, however remotely, I would expel them by a more brief and summary process than that by which they were admitted. (Applause.) The practical teachings of a few such lessons would be more, wholesome and santary in the work of true and aduring restoration than years of time—than whole viames of legal edicts and more potent for the re-are—ion of their social and political structure, and for salvering good goverament, than an army of half a million. I thus hastily discuss the foregoing question of representation, because it is really the one which occasions division and embarrassment, and which threatens estrangement and conflict between brethers of the same tie, and serious detriment to our beloved country. Utless, therefore, we can divest ourselves of passion and prejudice, and prosecute the work before us with the same parietite real and unselfish spirit with which we marched shoulder to shoulder in prostrating the rebellion, we shall prove ourselves unworthly of the ascred trust given to our keeping. (Applause.) Our work is but half accomplished. The magnitude of our material power has silenced secession and quieted rebellion forever, and taught foreign insolence that, like Tell, we have a spare arrow whenever tyramy shall provoke it from its quiver. (Applause.) Yet all this will prove unavailing, unless we can rise to the true discript of statesmanship in our triumphal career; learn to disregard the mutterings of individuals, cliques and socious, who have been crushed and mutilated by the wheels of the car of progress. We cannot reform them; we cannot wait for their conversion, nor can we, like the friend of the gutter-bound inchrina, go and is down with them because we have not power to help them up. Progress is the work. We must go ahead in the work of reconstructing Southern society. The longer it maintains its present status, the worse. Passion and prejudice may be acute now with some portions of the Southern people. Let it remain as it is now, and the co of the lederal government, when it was first brought to the bill in quantita heatily when it was first brought to public consideration. Some of the features I regarded with marked disfaror, and especially that which authoritied the greation of offices by Excentive power to an almost unimited number; and there were others scarcely as objectionable. But time is not afforded as to specify. There is seldon harm, and always salety, in the exercise of the veto power. (Cheera, It corrects harty, careless and improvident, as well as victous and enconstitutional legislation; and while it arcests error, its influences are all wholesome; for the truth never suffers by discussion and examination. The Procedent, descriping the bill tunive and unconstitutional, discharged a duty imposed upon him by his cath of office to return it with his objections, and for such conscendious discharge he is entitled to the popular approximation. It may delay, but does not prevent such, if any further provisions are required for the present such, if any further provisions are required for the present such, if any further provisions are required for the present such, if any further provisions are required for the present of the confertuation of the careful provision and the Recentive anotten. I believe that those who and the Recentive anotten. I believe that those who

Mr. A. A. Low then took the chair, and lu a few w

The committee consists of John T. Hoffman, Mayor, William B. Artor, William M. Fvorts, Edwards Pierre-pent, Vosca Taylor, John Kelly, Sherid; Charme C. Cornell, State Senator. JOHN A. DIX, Chaleman.

DEMONSTRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Mass Meeting in Rentucky to Endors President Johnson.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 21, 1806 editors of the Louisville Journal, the Democrat ing at the Court Rome, to-morrow evening, to sustain the course of President Johnson. Delegations from va-rious parts of the State are arriving to participate in the meeting.

Westernen, Feb. 22, 1868.

A salute was fired during the day in honor of the Pre-

Action of the New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22, 1868.
Resolutions favoring negro suffrage and condemning

The Massachusetts Legislature and President Johnson's Vete. Barros, Feb. 22, 1866. In the Massachusetts House of Sepresentatives yester-

gretting the act of Freedens Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's flurous bill, and assering that it is the duty of the President to give the negrow that protection for which the national hoper stands pledged and to which the gallant conduct of the colored solders entities them. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Pederal Relations.

The floorse refused to recoive a resolution thanking the President for his reto message by a vote of voto 18.

the President in his veto of the bill relating to the Front-men's Bur au, General John A. Dix was called to the

Grand Mass Meeting in Nashville to Sus-

Nasavita, Tenn., Feb 21, 1884.
A grand mass meeting will be held here to-morrow evening to endorse the administration of President Johnson.

Pr s dent Johnson's poticy were introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Scovel (republican), and i st. They are as

Wincreas it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the great political has of a merica is that the great political has of a merica is that experience of the country the protection of positive law to the political country the protection of positive law to the political country the protection of positive law to the political charton the political country the protection of positive law to the political charton the political change, and that somewhat there within the limited states there is always at permanent organized surfactly which guides the footation of the who reacted owns; therefore,

Leaderd, That Congress, guided by the highest precibing political authority, ought to, under the fourth article of the constitution, guarantee is the states lately in rebellion. Received, That a polity which under its republic, does not possess, and cannot possess, any elements of vitality or justice.

Resolved, That for New Jersey, and in the name of the country, we tender at once our sympathy and respect to the bold and determined men in Congress who have been and are to-day statified to the principes that made its a party and carried us triumphantity through four years of civil war. Resolved, That a pughts of manifold may be a complete that the expectation of Independence.

Mr. Scovel, in offering these resolutions, said—Infalently to liberty is a bad investment wherever made. Andrew Johnson made the worst investment of his life when he velocal the trampled upon every principle that elevated him to power.

A lively and exciting discussion occurred on the recolutions.

The Newark and New York Railrond bill has been postponed to next Wednesday.

day afternoon a series of resolves were introduced regretting the act of President Johnson in vetoing the

GRANT.

The Lieutenant General's Move. ments Yesterday.

Marching Salute from the Militia

VISIT TO THE PARK.

The Ladies' Presentation of a Portrait of General Scott.

Thousands of our citizens, whom the holiday of yes-terday emancipated from their usual diurnal labors, availed themselves of the opportunity to frequent the vicinage of the Metropolitan Hotel, in hopes of seeing

After dinner at the hotel the General and staff pro-ceeded to Union square, where he was presented with a compan on picture.

The briefness of his stay has precluded any formal

tradicing the representations which have been exten-sively published that some stimution of fasting between the President and Lieutenant General Grant was involved, as a consequence of the suppression and revival of the Richmond Examiner.

NAVY BULLETIN.

ORDERED PERRUARY 15.

Paymenter John A. Bates, Jr., to duty at Key West, Fla. In charge of stores.
Second Assistant Enginer F. G. Coggin to duty at Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thos. K. Chandler to steamer Hetzet, Atlant's squadron.

Acting Assistant Faymaster H. T. Skelding to coast survey steamer Cawin.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding to coast survey steamer Cawin.

Acting Eassin Chas. A Schooky to Gulf squadron.

Mate Moses H. Cleaves to receiving ship Vermont.

Taird Assistant Engineer John Dollerty to steamer Glasow, Gulf squadron.

DETACHER

DETACHED PERSUARY 16.

Assignat Paymester John J Pailbrick from mon. Key W at, Fox., on reporting of relief, and orth

tion, Key W. at, Fin., on reporting of relief, and ordered North. First Assistant Engineer Gos. P. Hunt from Naval Rea-tered Assistant Engineer Gos. P. Hunt from Naval Rea-

nonne daty at Nortola Navy Tara, our and waiting orders.
Colef Engineer Montgomery Pletcher, from daty with fear Admiral Gregory, New York, as leave of absorbe, Mate W. H. Rotton, form receiving ship Vermont, and rieres to Gulf squadrin. Acting Master James A. Hamilton, from steamer Conc-

HONORABLE DISCHARGE—REVOKED FEBRUARY 15.
Asting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Barelay, dated October 28, 1965, and ordered to steamer the Soto.

Acting Ensign Stephen N. Baker, of Navy Yard, New Acting Third Assistant Engine r Robert A. Inglis, of steamer Glasgow

APPOINTED.

John Quevedo, mate, and ordered to steamer Idaho.

The Murderers of Philip Kraemer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your report of the Coroner's inquest on the heady of

Philip Kraemer, late private watchman in our factory, you state erron ously that a reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by us for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. The reward which we have offered is three hundred dediars, to which amount his Honor the Mayor has added five hundred.

NEW YORE, Feb. 20, 1965.

Died.

Harr.—On Wednesday, February 21, January Harr, of consumption, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 250 West Fifty second street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

[For other Dec'hs see Tai. d. Page.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD. BASSFORD'S CELL-BRAYED Befriperators, warranted the best in use, for sale at it. D. BASSFORD'S great Housekeeper's Barant, China, Glass and Crockery Emporium, Coper Institute Building, Sign of the Golden Rettle—corper store.

A LADY WIO HAS SUPPERED FOR OVER FIVE months the most extreme torture from Negralph hat been completely cored by one dasse—"forty drops"—of METCALFE'S GREAT RESUMATIC REMEDY. cold by all druggiets.

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